by Therese Cruciano

he Tax Reform Act of 1976 required annual publication of data on individual income tax returns reporting income of \$200,000 or more, including the number of such returns reporting no income tax liability and the importance of various tax provisions in making these returns nontaxable [1]. This article presents detailed data for the 1.3 million high-income returns for 1995, as well as summary data for the period 1977 to 1995. Detailed data for the years 1974 through 1994 have been published previously [2].

Two income concepts are used in this article to classify tax returns as high-income: the statutory concept of adjusted gross income (AGI) and the expanded income concept [3]. Expanded income uses items reported on tax returns to obtain a more comprehensive measure of income than AGI. Specifically, expanded income is AGI plus tax-exempt interest, nontaxable Social Security benefits, the foreign-earned income exclusion, and items of "tax preference" for "alternative minimum tax" purposes; less unreimbursed employee business expenses, moving expenses, investment interest expense to the extent it does not exceed investment income, and miscellaneous itemized deductions not subject to the 2-percentof-AGI floor [4, 5]. Note that although expanded income is a more comprehensive measure of income than AGI, for some taxpayers, the subtractions from AGI to arrive at expanded income exceed the additions, with the result that expanded income is less than AGI.

Number of High-Income Returns

Table 1 shows that for 1995, there were 1,272,508 individual income tax returns reporting AGI of \$200,000 or more, and 1,319,382 with expanded income of \$200,000 or more. These returns represented, respectively, 1.076 percent and 1.116 percent of all returns for 1995.

Since 1977, the number of returns reporting income of \$200,000 or more has increased at a much more rapid rate than the total number of returns filed. This pattern is true under both income concepts. Between 1994 and 1995, while the total number of tax returns increased 2.0 percent, the number of high AGI returns increased 14.7 percent, and the number of high expanded-income returns rose 14.3 percent. As a result, for each year, returns with income of \$200,000 or more have comprised a larger share of all returns than for the preceding year.

The difference in the number of high-income returns

Therese Cruciano is an economist with the Individual Returns Analysis Section. This article was prepared under the direction of Jeff Hartzok, Chief. between the two income concepts significantly decreased beginning with 1987, when AGI began to include 100 percent of long-term capital gains. That change in the definition of AGI made the income concepts of AGI and expanded income more comparable. In addition, as a result of the inclusion of tax-exempt interest in expanded income starting with 1987, expanded income for years after 1986 is not strictly comparable to expanded income for years before 1987.

In the top panel of Figure A, the \$200,000 threshold for high-income returns is measured in current-year (nominal) dollars. As a result of inflation, the real (constant) dollar level of the threshold fell over time, and some returns are classified as high-income that would not have been classified as high-income for earlier years. To maintain the comparability of the real threshold over time, the nominal \$200,000 threshold has been adjusted for inflation to 1976 constant dollars for all years, and the number of high-income tax returns has been recomputed in the lower panel of Figure A [6].

When measured in 1976 constant dollars, under the expanded income concept, the total number of highincome returns was only 4.2 times the number for 1977. However, the number of high-income returns for 1995 measured in current-year dollars was 19.5 times as large as for 1977. Since 1977, the percentage of returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more in current dollars increased every year. Although the share of high expanded-income returns in 1976 constant dollars increased from 1994 to 1995, it has fallen for five of the most recent eight years, from a high of 0.220 percent for 1988 to 0.210 percent for 1995. Figure B shows the difference between the constant and current-dollar shares of high income returns.

Based on AGI, the number of high-income returns for 1995 measured in current-year dollars was 23.8 times as large as for 1977. Measured in 1976 constant dollars, the number of returns for 1995 was only 5.2 times the number for 1977. Between 1988 and 1994, the share of such returns fell from 0.214 percent to 0.176 percent of all returns, before increasing to 0.201 for 1995.

NontaxableHigh-IncomeReturns

Two tax concepts are used in this article to classify tax returns as taxable or nontaxable. The first concept, "U.S. income tax," is total Federal income tax liability (including the "alternative minimum tax (AMT))," less all credits against income tax. Since the U.S. income tax applies to worldwide income and since a credit (subject to certain limits) is allowed against U.S. income tax for income

Figure A

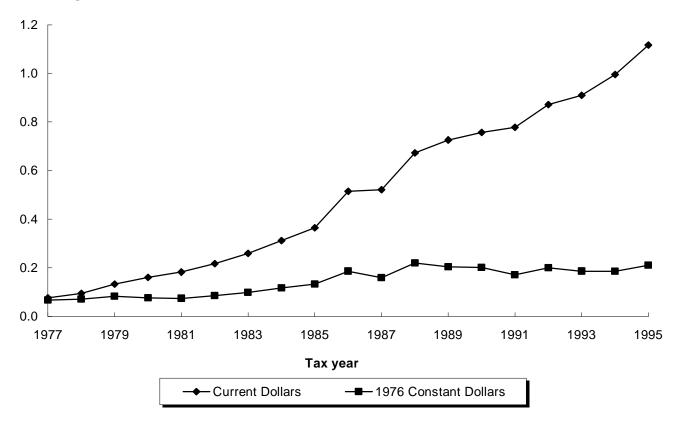
All Returns and Returns with Income of \$200,000 or More Measured in Current Dollars and in 1976 Constant Dollars, by Income Concept, Tax Years 1977-1995

		\$200,0	000 income threshold	measured in current	dollars
		Number	of returns	Percenta	age of all
Tax year	All returns	by income	e concept	returns by inc	come concept
		Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded
		gross income	income	gross income	income
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977	88,634,640	53,403	67,580	0.060	0.076
1978	89,771,551	68,506	85,137	0.076	0.095
1979	92,694,302	93,731	122,231	0.101	0.132
1980	93,902,459	117,250	149,826	0.125	0.160
1981	96,396,123	138,136	175,092	0.143	0.182
982	95,337,432	169,367	207,291	0.178	0.217
1983	96,321,310	198,608	249,319	0.206	0.259
1984	99,438,708	243,760	310,042	0.245	0.312
1985	101,660,287	296,507	370,340	0.292	0.364
1986	103,045,170	374,363	529,460	0.363	0.514
1987	106,996,270	539,967	557,848	0.505	0.521
1988	109,708,280	725,345	737,659	0.661	0.672
1989	112,135,673	786,063	814,152	0.701	0.726
1990	113,717,138	834,957	860,940	0.734	0.757
1991	114,730,123	846,707	892,178	0.738	0.778
1992	113,604,503	954,747	989,522	0.840	0.871
1993	114,601,819	993,326	1,043,213	0.867	0.910
1994	115,943,131	1,109,498	1,153,829	0.957	0.995
1995	118,218,327	1,272,508	1,319,382	1.076	1.116
	Current dollar	\$200,000	income threshold me	asured in 1976 const	ant dollars
	Current dollar income threshold		income threshold me of returns	asured in 1976 const Percenta	
Tax year		Number		Percenta	
Tax year	income threshold	Number	of returns	Percenta	age of all come concept
Tax year	income threshold equal to \$200,000	Number of by income	of returns e concept	Percenta returns by inc	age of all come concept
Tax year	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars	Number of by income Adjusted	of returns e concept Expanded	Percenta returns by ind Adjusted	age of all come concept Expanded
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars)	Number of by income Adjusted gross income	of returns e concept Expanded income	Percenta returns by ind Adjusted gross income	age of all come concept Expanded income
1977 1978	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055	ege of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070
1977 1978 1979	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542	e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060	ege of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083
1977 1978 1979	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055	ege of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070
1977 1978 1979	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542	e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060	ege of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083
977 1978 1979 1980 981	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056	ege of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117
1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098
1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117
977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116	age of all Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186
977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237 399,297	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550 161,408	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596 169,942	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116 0.151	age of all Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186 0.159
1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237 399,297 415,817	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550 161,408 235,051	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596 169,942 241,201	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116 0.151 0.214	age of all Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186 0.159 0.220
1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237 399,297 415,817 435,852 459,400	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550 161,408 235,051 217,685	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596 169,942 241,201 228,530	Percental returns by income Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116 0.151 0.214 0.194	age of all Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186 0.159 0.220 0.204
1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237 399,297 415,817 435,852 459,400 478,735	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550 161,408 235,051 217,685 216,716	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596 169,942 241,201 228,530 228,659	Percenta returns by inc Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116 0.151 0.214 0.194 0.194	age of all Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186 0.159 0.220 0.204 0.201
1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237 399,297 415,817 435,852 459,400 478,735 493,146	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550 161,408 235,051 217,685 216,716 183,442	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596 169,942 241,201 228,530 228,659 195,743	Percental returns by income Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116 0.151 0.214 0.194 0.191 0.160	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186 0.159 0.220 0.204 0.201 0.171
Tax year 1977	income threshold equal to \$200,000 in 1976 constant dollars (whole dollars) (6) 213,005 229,174 255,184 289,631 319,508 339,192 350,088 365,202 378,207 385,237 399,297 415,817 435,852 459,400 478,735 493,146 507,909	Number of by income Adjusted gross income (7) 45,931 49,388 55,542 52,512 50,880 59,411 67,310 80,800 95,740 119,550 161,408 235,051 217,685 216,716 183,442 213,783	of returns e concept Expanded income (8) 58,991 62,556 76,479 71,704 71,146 81,297 93,977 116,389 134,715 191,596 169,942 241,201 228,530 228,659 195,743 227,354	Percental returns by income Adjusted gross income (9) 0.052 0.055 0.060 0.056 0.053 0.062 0.070 0.081 0.094 0.116 0.151 0.214 0.194 0.191 0.160 0.188	age of all come concept Expanded income (10) 0.067 0.070 0.083 0.076 0.074 0.085 0.098 0.117 0.133 0.186 0.159 0.220 0.204 0.201 0.171 0.200

Figure B

Returns with Expanded Income of \$200,000 or More: Percentage of All Returns Measured in Current and 1976 Constant Dollars, Tax Years 1977-1995

Percentage of returns



taxes paid to foreign governments, a return could be classified as nontaxable under this first concept even though income taxes had been paid to a foreign government. The second tax concept, "worldwide income tax," addresses this circumstance by adding to U.S. income tax the allowed foreign tax credit and foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned income [7, 8].

For 1995, of the 1,272,508 income tax returns with AGI of \$200,000 or more, 998, or 0.078 percent, showed no U.S. income tax liability; and 896, or 0.070 percent, showed no worldwide income tax liability (the top panel of Figure C). For 1994, there were 1,137 returns (0.102 percent) with AGI of \$200,000 or more with no U.S. income tax liability; and 1,061 returns (0.096 percent) with no worldwide income tax liability.

Of the 1,319,382 tax returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more, 2,676, or 0.203 percent, had no U.S.

income tax liability; and 1,746, or 0.132 percent, had no worldwide income tax liability [9]. Of the 1,153,829 returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more for 1994, there were 2,574 (0.223 percent) with no U.S. income tax liability and 2,161 (0.187 percent) with no worldwide income tax liability.

Thus, the proportion of nontaxable returns both in terms of expanded income or AGI and whether measured by absence of U.S. income tax or absence of worldwide income tax fell between 1994 and 1995.

Although the number of nontaxable high expanded-income returns, as measured by absence of U.S. income tax, increased in all but six years since 1977, most of that increase was attributable to the growth in the overall number of all returns--taxable and nontaxable--with income of \$200,000 or more. As mentioned previously, because of the inclusion of tax-exempt interest in expanded

Figure C

Nontaxable Returns with Income of \$200,000 or More Measured in Current Dollars and in 1976 Constant Dollars, by Tax and Income Concept, Tax Years 1977-1995

					measured in curr			
	Number of no	ntaxable returns v	with income of \$20	00,000 or more	Percentage	of all returns with	n income of \$200,	000 or more
Tax	Returns w	ith no U.S.	Returns with	no worldwide	Returns w	ith no U.S.	Returns with	no worldwide
year	income tax, by	income concept	income tax, by	income concept	income tax, by	income concept	income tax, by	income concep
	Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded
	gross income	income	gross income	income	gross income	income	gross income	income
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
977	60	85	37	64	0.112	0.126	0.069	0.095
978	98	105	60	67	0.143	0.123	0.088	0.079
979	70	114	28	64	0.075	0.093	0.030	0.052
980	143	198	56	114	0.122	0.132	0.048	0.076
981	226	304	79	114	0.164	0.174	0.057	0.065
982	262	299	109	153	0.155	0.144	0.064	0.074
983	447	579	321	437	0.225	0.232	0.162	0.175
984	532	325	471	271	0.218	0.105	0.193	0.087
985	612	613	442	454	0.206	0.166	0.149	0.123
986	659	595	437	379	0.176	0.112	0.117	0.072
987	857	472	740	364	0.159	0.085	0.137	0.065
988	822	397	731	309	0.113	0.054	0.101	0.042
989	1,081	779	987	691	0.138	0.096	0.126	0.085
990	1,219	1,183	1,114	1,087	0.146	0.137	0.133	0.126
991	1,253	1,933	1,131	1,740	0.148	0.217	0.134	0.195
992	909	1,896	823	1,799	0.095	0.192	0.086	0.182
993	1,022	2,392	932	1,950	0.103	0.229	0.094	0.187
994	1,137	2,574	1,061	2,161	0.102	0.223	0.096	0.187
995	998	2,676	896	1,746	0.078	0.203	0.070	0.132
			\$200,000 inco	ome threshold me	asured in 1976 co	onstant dollars		
	Number of no	ntaxable returns v	with income of \$20	00,000 or more	Percentage	of all returns with	n income of \$200,	000 or more
Tax	Returns w	ith no U.S.	Returns with	no worldwide	Returns w	ith no U.S.	Returns with	no worldwide
year	income tax, by	income concept	income tax, by	income concept	income tax, by	income concept	income tax, by	income conce
•	Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded	Adjusted	Expanded
	gross income	income	gross income	income	gross income	income	gross income	income
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
977	54	75	32	56	0.118	0.127	0.070	0.095
978	62	70	31	39	0.126	0.112	0.063	0.062
979	38	71	15	39	0.068	0.093	0.027	0.051
1980	56	71	22	39	0.107	0.099	0.042	0.054
1981	53	87	21	55	0.104	0.122	0.041	0.077
1982	58	68	27	36	0.098	0.084	0.045	0.044
1983	138	135	113	108	0.205	0.144	0.168	0.115
984	170	78	160	66	0.210	0.067	0.198	0.057
985	190	155	137	99	0.198	0.115	0.143	0.073
986	201	189	138	120	0.168	0.099	0.115	0.063
987	312	126	271	85	0.193	0.074	0.168	0.050
988	277	141	251	116	0.118	0.058	0.107	0.048
989	293	128	269	106	0.135	0.056	0.124	0.046
990	339	169	307	137	0.156	0.074	0.142	0.060
991	301	305	273	277	0.164	0.156	0.149	0.142
992	171	288	148	264	0.080	0.127	0.069	0.116
	465	I	1	I				0.444

income starting with 1987, the concept of expanded income is no longer strictly comparable to expanded income calculated for years before 1987 [10].

180 227

202

Regardless of the income measure (AGI or expanded

323

345

281

160

209

174

income) or the tax concept (U.S. income tax or worldwide income tax) used, the numbers of 1995 nontaxable high-income returns in 1976 constant dollars were much lower than the numbers in current dollars. The percentages of

0.080

0.104

0.073

0.141

0.153

0.102

0.152

0.161

0.113

0.089

0.113

0.085

300

329

252

nontaxable, high-AGI returns are not substantially different regardless of whether measured in constant or current dollars. For high expanded-income returns, however, the percentage of nontaxable constant-dollar returns was much lower than for current-dollar returns. Of returns with AGI of \$200,000 or more in current dollars, 0.078 percent reported no U.S. income tax for 1995; and 0.070 percent had no worldwide income tax. For returns in 1976 constant dollars, the percentage without U.S. income tax liability was 0.085; the percentage without worldwide income tax liability was 0.073 (see the lower panel of Figure C).

Of returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more in current dollars, 0.203 percent reported no U.S. income tax, and 0.132 percent reported no worldwide income tax. When looking at these same returns using 1976 constant dollars, the percentage without U.S. tax liability was

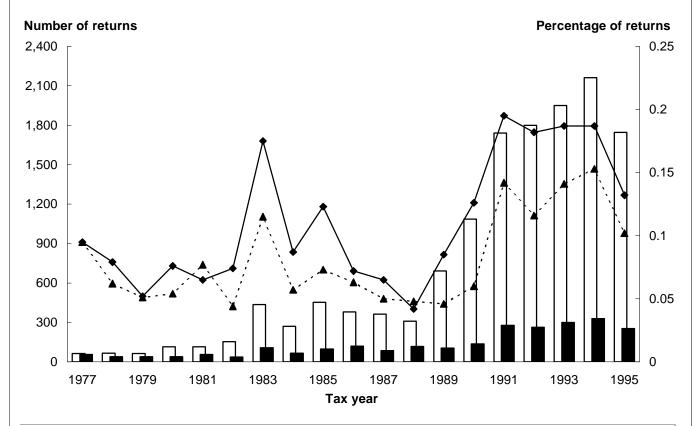
0.113; the percentage without worldwide income tax liability was 0.102.

Note that because the number of nontaxable returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more is based on samples, year-to-year differences in the numbers and percentages of nontaxable returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more may represent sampling variability, in addition to actual changes in the numbers of such returns. Beginning with Tax Year 1991, nontaxable returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more were sampled at higher rates for *Statistics of Income*, which reduced the sampling variability of these returns and, therefore, provided improved estimates. Thus, data for returns prior to 1991 are not entirely comparable with data for more recent years.

Figure D shows the number of returns with no world-

Figure D

Number and Percentage of Returns with No Worldwide Income Tax and with Expanded Income of \$200,000 or More, Tax Years 1977-1995



Number of returns (current dollars)

Percentage of returns (current dollars)

Number of returns (1976 constant dollars)

-- ★ - Percentage of Returns (1976 constant dollars)

wide income tax and with expanded income of \$200,000 or more and their proportion of all high-income returns for 1977 through 1995. These data are shown in both current-year and 1976 constant dollars. In this figure, the spread between the two percentage lines was small for the late 1970's, showed an increase for the early 1980's, and then narrowed before widening again after 1988. The spread narrowed again for 1994 and 1995.

DetailedDatafor1995

Tables 1 through 12 present data based on income tax returns for 1995, mainly those with income of \$200,000 or more (measured in current-year dollars) of AGI or expanded income. Most of the data are shown for taxable and nontaxable returns, both separately and combined. In summary, the tables show:

- ☐ The numbers of returns under the two tax concepts, cross-classified by broad AGI and expanded income-size classes (Tables 1 and 2);
- ☐ The distributions of taxable income as a percentage of AGI and expanded income (Tables 3 and 4);
- ☐ The frequencies and amounts of various sources of income, exclusions, deductions, taxes, and tax credits, as well as the relationship between the two income concepts (Tables 5 and 6);
- ☐ The frequencies with which various deductions and tax credits are the most important and second most important items in reducing (or eliminating) income tax (Tables 7 and 8);
- ☐ The frequencies with which various itemized deductions, tax credits, and tax preference items occur as certain percentages of income (Tables 9 and 10); and
- ☐ The distributions of effective tax rates, i.e., income tax under each definition as a percentage of income, by broad income-size classes (Tables 11 and 12).

Tables 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 use the U.S. income tax concept to classify returns as taxable or nontaxable, whereas Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 use the worldwide income tax concept.

Size of Income

Tables 1 and 2 show the number of all returns, taxable returns, and nontaxable returns, cross-classified by broad AGI and expanded income-size classes. The tables show that most returns fall in the same broad income-size class under both income concepts, but that expanded income tends to be a broader measure of income and, therefore, classifies more total and taxable returns in each of the \$50,000-and-over income-size classes. Table 1 shows that 998 returns with no U.S. income tax had an AGI of \$200,000 or more; and 2,676 returns with no U.S. income tax had an expanded income of \$200,000 or more.

Distribution of TaxLevels

Tables 3 and 4 show the distributions of high-income returns by the ratios of "adjusted" taxable income to AGI or expanded income. Taxable income has been "adjusted" for these tables by subtracting from taxable income the deduction equivalents of tax credits and other items [11]. Thus, the tables show the extent to which AGI or expanded income, respectively, are reduced before taxes are imposed on the remaining income. The tables also illustrate three important facts about high-income tax returns. (The examples in the paragraphs below are drawn from the "expanded income" columns in Table 4.)

- As already described, only a small portion of high-income taxpayers were able to escape all income taxes (0.132 percent, which is rounded to 0.1 percent in Table 4).
- Another group of high-income taxpayers--small, but larger than the nontaxable group--was able to offset a very substantial fraction of its income before being subject to tax. This type of high-income taxpayer pays income tax equal to only a small share of his or her income. Such taxpayers may be called "nearly nontaxables." (About 0.6 percent of high expanded-income taxpayers reported some tax liability, but were able to reduce their taxable incomes to less than 25 percent of their expanded incomes.)
- Overall, a large portion of high-income taxpayers were subject to tax on a large share of their incomes and, consequently, reported very substantial amounts of tax. (More than 70 percent had taxable income equal to 80 percent or more of expanded income; and almost 97

percent had taxable income equal to 50 percent or more of expanded income.)

Tables 11 and 12 show the distributions of tax returns in another way: by tax burden. These two tables classify all tax returns by both size of income and effective tax rate, i.e., income tax as a percentage of either adjusted gross income or expanded income. These tables show that, on average, high-income taxpayers did have higher effective tax rates. The tables also illustrate the wide dispersion of effective tax rates for high-income returns. For example, Table 12 shows that while 1.8 percent of returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more had either no worldwide income tax or worldwide income tax of less than 10 percent of expanded income, 58.2 percent had effective tax rates of 25 percent or more. In addition, 84.8 percent of high-income taxpayers had average tax rates ranging from 20 percent to 35 percent, while 37.4 percent had effective tax rates between 25 and 30 percent.

Characteristics of TaxReturns

Tables 5 and 6 show, in the aggregate, the frequencies and amounts of the types of income, the items of tax preference, and the various deductions, credits, and income taxes shown on high-income returns. By comparing the columns for nontaxable returns with those for taxable returns, some of the different characteristics of nontaxable returns can be deduced. For example, nontaxable returns, under the expanded-income concept, were much more likely to have tax-exempt interest than were taxable returns, and when they do have it, the average amount is much higher. Similarly, nontaxable returns were much less likely to have any income from salaries and wages.

Reasons for Nontaxability

It is possible for certain itemized deductions and certain exclusions from income to cause nontaxability by themselves, but high-income returns are more often nontaxable as a result of a combination of reasons, none of which, by itself, would result in nontaxability. Moreover, some items, which singly or in combination may eliminate "regular tax" liability, i.e., income tax excluding the alternative minimum tax (AMT), cannot eliminate an AMT liability, since these items give rise to adjustments or preferences for AMT purposes.

Because they do not generate AMT adjustments or preferences, tax-exempt bond interest, itemized deductions for interest expense, miscellaneous itemized deductions not subject to the 2-percent-of-AGI floor, casualty or theft losses, and medical expenses (exceeding 10 percent

of AGI) could, by themselves, produce nontaxability [12].

Due to the AMT exclusion of \$45,000 on joint returns (\$33,750 on single and head-of-household returns and \$22,500 on returns of married taxpayers filing separately), a return could have been nontaxable, even though it included some items that produced AMT adjustments or preferences [13]. Further, since the starting point for "alternative minimum taxable income" was taxable income for regular tax purposes, a taxpayer could have adjustments and preferences exceeding the AMT exclusion without incurring AMT liability. This situation could occur if taxable income for regular tax purposes was sufficiently negative, due to itemized deductions and personal exemptions exceeding AGI, so that the taxpayer's AMT adjustments and preferences are less than the sum of the AMT exclusion and the amount by which regular taxable income is below zero. Note that because of the AMT, taxpayers may have found it beneficial to report additional deduction items on their tax returns, even if the items did not produce a benefit for regular tax purposes.

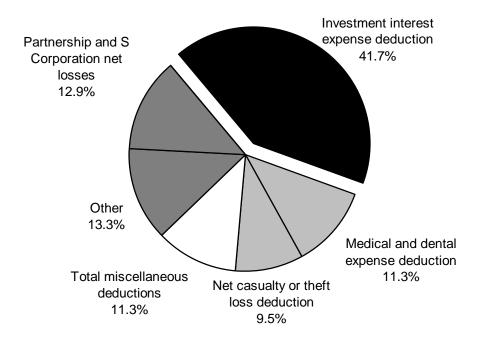
Tables 7 and 8 classify tax returns by the items that had the largest and second largest effects in reducing or eliminating income tax. For returns on which each of the largest effects was identified, the tables show each of the second largest effects [14]. For example, Table 7 shows that on taxable returns with some U.S. income tax and expanded income of \$200,000 or more, the taxes paid deduction was the most important item 49.7 percent of the time. Where this was the primary item, the interest paid deduction was the second most important item 57.4 percent of the time, and the charitable contributions deduction was the second most important item 25.6 percent of the time.

Table 8 shows that on taxable returns with some worldwide tax and expanded income of \$200,000 or more, the most important item in reducing the tax, reported on 50.5 percent of the returns, was the itemized deduction for taxes paid. For these returns, the itemized deduction for interest paid was the second most important item 57.6 percent of the time, and the deduction for charitable contributions was the second most important reason 25.9 percent of the time.

The four categories with the largest effect in reducing taxes on high adjusted gross income returns with no worldwide income tax were the investment interest expense deduction (374 returns, or 41.7 percent of the 896 tabulated returns with AGI of \$200,000 or more and with no worldwide tax liability); partnership and S Corporation net losses (116 returns, or 12.9 percent); medical and

Figure E

Returns with No Worldwide Income Tax with Adjusted Gross Income of \$200,000 or More: Primary Reasons for Reduced Income Tax Liabilities, Tax Year 1995



dental expense deductions (101 returns, or 11.3 percent); and total miscellaneous deductions (101 returns, or 11.3 percent). These effects are also shown graphically in Figure E.

The four categories that most frequently had the largest effect in reducing taxes for high expanded-income returns with no worldwide income tax were tax-exempt interest (1,206 returns, or 69.2 percent of the 1,742 tabulated returns with expanded income of \$200,000 or more and with no worldwide tax liability); medical and dental expense deductions (207 returns, or 11.9 percent); partnership and S Corporation net losses (98 returns, or 5.6 percent); and net casualty or theft loss deduction (84 returns, or 4.8 percent). These effects are also shown in Figure F. Table 8 also shows the two items that most frequently had the second largest effect in reducing regular tax liability for high expanded-income returns with no worldwide tax. These were the deduction for medical and dental expenses and the deduction for taxes paid.

Tables 9 and 10 present another way of illustrating the importance of various tax provisions in reducing or eliminating income tax. Unlike Tables 7 and 8, these

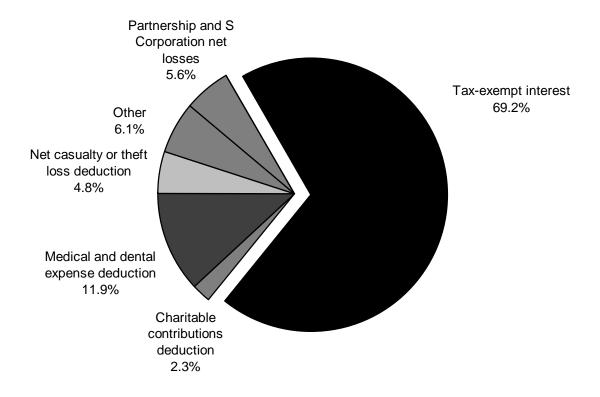
tables cover only nontaxable returns, i.e., returns showing no income tax liability, including AMT. Tables 9 and 10 show the number of times that various items reduced income by different fractions of income. The items shown are the various categories of itemized deductions, the deduction equivalents of two different types of tax credits, and total tax preferences excluded from income. For example, for high expanded-income returns with no worldwide income tax (Table 10), the itemized deduction for casualty or theft losses exceeded 100 percent of expanded income on 60 of the 1,742 returns, but there was no casualty or theft loss deduction on 1,646 returns. The medical expense deduction exceeded total expanded income on 34 returns and amounted to between 50 percent and 100 percent of expanded income on an additional 172 returns.

Notes and References

- [1] The statutory requirement is contained in section 2123 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. at 1915).
- [2] Lerman, Allen H., "High-Income Tax Returns: 1974

Figure F

Returns with No Worldwide Income Tax with Expanded Income of \$200,000 or More: Primary Reasons for Reduced Income Tax Liabilities, Tax Year 1995



NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

and 1975, A Report on High-Income Taxpayers Emphasizing Tax Returns with Little or No Tax Liability," U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, March 1977, and "High-Income Tax Returns: 1975 and 1976, A Report Emphasizing Nontaxable and Nearly Nontaxable Income Tax Returns," U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, August 1978.

U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income--Individual Income Tax Returns* for 1977 through 1982 and 1985 through 1988. (For 1977 and 1978, only the number of nontaxable, high-AGI returns was published.)

Lerman, Allen H., "High-Income Tax Returns, 1983," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1986, Volume 5,

Number 4, pp. 31-61; "High-Income Tax Returns, 1984," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1987, Volume 6, Number 4, pp. 1-29; "High-Income Tax Returns for 1989," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1993, Volume 12, Number 4, pp. 23-50; "High-Income Tax Returns for 1990," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1993-1994, Volume 13, Number 3, pp. 104-132; "High-Income Tax Returns for 1991," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1994-1995, Volume 14, Number 3, pp. 96-130; and "High-Income Tax Returns for 1992," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1995-1996, Volume 15, Number 3, pp. 46-82;

Latzy, John, "High-Income Tax Returns for 1993," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1996-1997,

- Volume 16, Number 3, pp. 64-101; and "High-Income Tax Returns, for 1994," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1997-1998, Volume 17, Number 3, pp. 31-69.
- [3] The 1976 Act specified four income concepts for classifying tax returns: adjusted gross income (AGI), expanded income, AGI plus excluded tax preference items, and AGI less investment interest expense not in excess of investment income.

 Section 441 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (90 Stat. at 815) eliminated the requirement to use the last two income concepts.
- [4] The definition of adjustments to AGI to obtain the expanded income given in the text is for 1995. See Appendix A for a discussion of AGI and expanded income and a list of adjustments covering all years since 1977.
- [5] See Notes to Appendix A, A4.
- [6] Inflation-adjusted constant dollars are based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) computed and reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*. The consumer price index represents annual averages of monthly indices and approximates buying patterns of typical urban consumers.
- [7] See Appendix B for a discussion of the tax concepts. In data published for years prior to 1989, either in articles presented in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin* or in chapters in *Statistics of Income--Individual Income Tax Returns* (see footnote 2), the "U.S. income tax" concept was described as "total income tax," and the "worldwide income tax" concept was described as "modified total income tax."
- [8] The inclusion of foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned income, beginning with Tax Year 1990, represents an improvement in the worldwide income tax concept. It does, however, represent a slight break in the year-to-year comparability of data for worldwide income tax. However, the number of returns with foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned income is extremely small compared to the number of returns with the foreign tax credit.
- [9] Includes returns on which income tax was entirely offset by the earned income credit.

- [10] Tax-exempt interest had to be reported on the individual income tax return starting with Tax Year 1987 and is included in expanded income starting with that year. Beginning with Tax Year 1991, taxexempt interest was incorporated into the criteria used for sampling returns for Statistics of Income, thus increasing the reliability of the estimates of expanded income.
- [11] See Appendix B for a description of how the deduction equivalent of credits was computed.
- [12] The deduction for charitable contributions could also fall into this class if it were not limited to 50 percent of AGI.
- [13] The AMT exclusion phases out above certain levels of "alternative minimum taxable income," based on filing status, but since taxpayers will have some AMT liability in the phaseout range, the phaseout income is not relevant for nontaxable returns.
- [14] Tax-exempt interest and the foreign-earned income exclusion were not included in Tables 7 and 8 as possible tax effects before Tax Year 1994. Thus, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between data prior to 1994 and after 1993.

Appendix A: Income Concepts

Congress wanted data on high-income taxpayers classified by an income concept that was more comprehensive than adjusted gross income (AGI), but that was based entirely on items already reported on income tax returns. In order to derive such an income concept, it was necessary to begin with a broad, inclusive concept of income. AGI must then be compared to this broad income concept, and the differences (both additions and subtractions) that can be determined from items reported on tax returns identified.

This appendix begins by defining "Haig-Simons income," a very broad concept of income used by economists and others as a standard. AGI is then compared to Haig-Simons income, and the major differences between the two income concepts are listed. The final section defines "expanded income," a more comprehensive income measure than AGI, based entirely on tax return data.

Haig-Simons Income

The broadest measure of annual income generally used by economists and others is defined as the value of a household's consumption plus the change, if any, in its net worth. This income concept is referred to as Haig-Simons income, or H-S income, after the two economists who

wrote extensively about it [A1]. The H-S income of a household that consumed \$25,000 and saved \$2,000 in a year would be \$27,000. Alternatively, the H-S income of a household that consumed \$25,000 and had no additions to savings, but had assets that declined in value by \$1,000 in a year, would be \$24,000.

H-S income consists of three broad components: labor income, capital income (income from assets), and income from transfer payments. The major elements of each of these three components are as follows:

Labor income.--This includes all forms of employee compensation (including wages and salaries), employee fringe benefits (such as employer-provided health insurance and accrued pension benefits or contributions), and the employer share of payroll taxes (such as Social Security taxes). Labor income also includes the labor share of self-employment income. Expenses of earning labor income would be deducted in arriving at H-S income. Deferred labor income (such as pension benefits) would be counted in the year it was earned, rather than in the year it was received.

Capital income.—This includes all income from assets, including interest, dividends, rents, royalties, accrued capital gains (whether or not realized), the capital income share of self-employment income, and the rental value of consumer durables (most importantly, the rental value of owner-occupied housing). Capital income is measured in real (inflation-adjusted) terms and is net of real, economic depreciation and all other expenses (which could exceed capital income).

Transfer payments.--These include payments in cash (such as Social Security benefits, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and noncash benefits (such as Medicare, Medicaid, and food stamps).

For purposes of tax analysis, H-S income should be measured on a pre-tax basis, the amount that would be earned if there were no Federal income tax in place. Most items of income are unaffected, or little affected, by the income tax and so are reported on a pre-tax basis. However, certain income items from tax-preferred sources may be reduced because of their preferential treatment. An example is interest from tax-exempt State and local Government bonds. The interest rate on tax-exempt bonds is generally lower than the interest rate on taxable bonds of the same maturity and risk, with the difference approximately equal to the tax rate of the typical investor in tax-exempt bonds. Thus, investors in tax-exempt bonds are effectively paying a tax, referred to as an "implicit tax," and tax-exempt interest as reported is measured on

an after-tax, rather than a pre-tax, basis. Income from all tax-preferred sources should be "grossed up" by implicit taxes to properly measure H-S income.

Adjusted Gross Income

AGI is the statutory definition of income for Federal income tax purposes. AGI differs from H-S income by excluding some components of H-S income and by allowing accelerated business deductions and deductions unrelated to income, but also by disallowing or limiting certain expenses of earning income and certain losses. In addition, AGI is not "grossed up" for implicit taxes.

The components of H-S income excluded from AGI include most employee fringe benefits, the employer share of payroll taxes, accrued but deferred employee compensation, accrued but unrealized real capital gains, the rental value of consumer durables, most Social Security benefits, most other cash transfers, all noncash transfers, and the real income of borrowers due to inflation [A2].

Depreciation and certain other expenses allowed in determining AGI may be accelerated (relative to economic depreciation and other costs) in the early years of an investment, thus understating investment income. In later years, however, investment income in AGI will be overstated because depreciation and other accelerated expenses will then be understated. AGI also excludes contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's) and self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans, which are not expenses related to earning income.

AGI generally *exceeds* H-S income to the extent that expenses of earning income and losses are limited or disallowed. Most of the expenses of earning income are deductible from AGI in calculating taxable income, but only if the taxpayer "itemizes" deductions and then, in some cases, only to the extent that the sum of all such items exceeds 2 percent of AGI. Expenses incurred in the production of income that are itemized deductions include certain expenses of employees (such as union dues; expenditures for items used on the job but not reimbursed by the employer; and the employees' travel, meal, and entertainment expenses); Tax Year 1994 job-related moving expenses (for prior-year moves only); and expenses attributable to a taxpayer's (passive) investments (as opposed to active participation in a trade or business, for example), including, but not limited to, interest expense incurred in connection with investments in securities [A3]. Note that there are limits on certain types of deductible expenses. In particular, deductible meal and entertainment expenses are limited to 50 percent of total meal and entertainment expenses. Although some job-

related moving expenses have been deducted in calculating AGI, the deductions for some related expenses, such as expenses for temporary quarters and expenses for selling a former residence, are limited.

Although net capital losses reduce economic income, only the first \$3,000 of net realized capital losses may be deducted in computing AGI. Any additional realized losses must be carried forward to future years. In a somewhat similar manner, "passive" losses (from investments in a trade or business in which the taxpayer does not materially participate) can also reduce economic income, but, in computing AGI, they can only be deducted from "passive" income from other, similar investments (although a larger amount may be deducted when the losses are from rental real estate activities).

AGI can also exceed H-S income because of differences in the timing of income between the two concepts. For example, a taxpayer may realize more capital gains in a year than he or she accrues in capital gains. Since AGI includes only realizations of capital gains, whereas H-S income includes only accruals, AGI in this circumstance would exceed H-S income.

Finally, just as AGI understates the income of borrowers due to inflation, it overstates the income of lenders, who include bond owners and owners of bank deposits.

Expanded Income

Expanded income is meant to be a measure of income that is conceptually closer to H-S income than AGI, but which is derived entirely from items already reported on income tax returns. Figure G shows the adjustments made to AGI to arrive at expanded income. Since the definition of AGI was changed by legislation several times since 1977, and certain reporting requirements also changed, the adjustments differ over the years, as indicated for each item [A4]. Most of these adjustments are relatively straightforward, but the adjustment for investment requires some explanation.

Investment Interest

In measuring H-S income, it generally would be appropriate to deduct all expenses incurred in the production of income, including those related to any income-producing investments, without limit. Investment expenses in excess of investment income would then represent net economic losses. However, such a liberal deduction for investment-related expenses is not necessarily correct when not all income items have been included currently. (Investment income includes interest, dividends, and capital gains.)

If all income has not been included currently, full deduction of investment expenses might represent a

Figure G

Derivation of Expanded Income from Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1977-1995

Adjusted gross income (AGI)

PLUS:

- o Excluded capital gains (tax years prior to 1987)
- o Tax-exempt interest (1987 and later tax years)
- Nontaxable Social Security benefits (1987 and later tax years)
- Tax preferences for alternative minimum tax purposes [A5]
- Foreign-earned income exclusion (1990 and later tax years)

MINUS:

- o Unreimbursed employee business expenses [A6]
- o Nondeductible rental losses (Tax Year 1987)
- o Moving expense deduction (Tax Years 1987 through 1993) [A7]
- o Investment interest expense deduction to the extent it does not exceed investment income
- Miscellaneous itemized deductions not subject to the 2-percent-of-AGI floor (1989 and later tax years)

EQUALS: o Expanded income

NOTE: Footnotes to Figure G are included with the footnotes to Appendix A.

mismatching of receipts and expenses and might result in *understating* income. For example, if a taxpayer borrowed funds to purchase securities, net income would be understated if the taxpayer deducted all interest payments on the loan, but did not include as income any accrued gains on the securities. A similar mismatching of income and expenses would occur if investment expenses that should properly be capitalized were deducted when paid. In these instances, a more accurate measure of income might be obtained by postponing the deduction of the expense until such time as the income were recognized for tax purposes.

Additional problems are created when a person with a loan has both income-producing assets, such as securities, and non-income-producing assets, such as a vacation home or yacht. It is not possible to determine what portion of the interest expense should be attributed to taxable income-producing assets and, therefore, ought to be deductible against the gross receipts from such taxable assets. As a result of these problems, it has been necessary to set arbitrary limits on the amount of investment expenses that are deductible in calculating expanded income.

Investment expenses that have not been deducted in determining AGI generally can appear on a Federal individual income tax return in two places. Investment

interest expense is taken into account in the calculation of the itemized deduction for interest paid. Deductible investment interest expense is a separate part of the total interest deduction. Other investment expenses, such as management fees, are included in the miscellaneous category of itemized deductions [A8]. Beginning with 1987, most types of income-producing expenses included as miscellaneous itemized deductions are only deductible to the extent that their total exceeds 2 percent of AGI. To determine expenses that should be deductible in calculating an approximation of H-S income, investment expenses have been defined as deductible investment interest expense. Other investment expenses could not be separated from the remainder of miscellaneous deductions. Hence, they have not been used in the adjustment for investment expenses.

To the extent that interest expenses do *not* exceed investment income, they are generally allowed as a deduction in the computation of deductible investment interest expense and thus expanded income. Investment interest expenses that do *exceed* investment income are *not* deductible in calculating expanded income. One consequence of this definition is that investment expenses can never turn positive investment income into investment losses. Generally, allowing investment expenses to offset all investment income is generous and tends to understate broadly-measured income. However, in some instances, limiting investment expenses to investment income may *overstate* income by disallowing genuine investment losses.

Notes to Appendix A

- [A1] Haig, Robert M. (ed.), *The Federal Income Tax*, Columbia University Press, 1921, and Simons, Henry C., *Personal Income Taxation*, University of Chicago Press, 1938.
- [A2] Borrowers receive income due to inflation because the real value of debt is reduced by inflation. Even though inflation may be anticipated and reflected in interest rates, tax deductions for nominal interest payments overstate interest costs because part of these payments represent a return of principal to the lender, rather than interest.
- [A3] See Notes and References, footnote 4.
- [A4] For 1977, 50 percent of net long-term capital gains were included in AGI. During 1978, the inclusion ratio was changed to 40 percent. This inclusion ratio remained unchanged through 1986. Beginning

with 1987, there was no exclusion allowed for capital gains in computing AGI, and, thus, this adjustment was not made in computing expanded income for returns for years after 1986.

From this time forward, taxpayers were required to report on their Federal income tax returns the amount of their tax-exempt interest income from State and local Government bonds. Since 1987, tax-exempt interest has been included in expanded income.

Taxpayers are also required to report Social Security benefits. Since 1988, nontaxable Social Security benefits have been included in expanded income. However, if none of a particular taxpayer's Social Security benefits are taxable, then gross Social Security benefits are not required to be shown on the income tax return. In such instances, which generally only affect lower and middle income taxpayers, Social Security benefits are not included in expanded income.

The subtraction of unreimbursed employee business expense and the moving expense deduction is to make the concept of expanded income comparable to years prior to 1987. All current-year moving expenses beginning with Tax Year 1994 were deducted in the calculation of AGI as a statutory adjustment.

Due to subtracting non-limited miscellaneous deductions and not subtracting the nondeductible rental loss for 1989, the expanded income concept for 1989 is not strictly comparable to expanded income for 1988. Nor is the expanded income concept for 1990 strictly comparable to expanded income for 1989 because of the addition of the foreign-earned income exclusion. Specific details on the definition of expanded income for any given year are available in the reports and publications enumerated in footnote 2, under Notes and References.

[A5] The "tax preferences" (obtained from Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation) excluded from adjusted gross income and tabulated in Tables 5 and 6 include the following items: the excess of accelerated depreciation over straight-line depreciation on certain real property and property subject to a lease (for property placed in service before 1987); the appreciated portion of the value of certain

property contributed to charitable organizations; the excess of percentage depletion over the "adjusted basis" of the property; certain intangible drilling costs to the extent that they exceed otherwise allowable amortization deductions; and related adjustments, refigured for AMT purposes, such as section 179 expense deductions, expenses for business or rental use of the home, taxable IRA distributions, etc.

Preferences obtained through itemized deductions do not represent omitted income. Hence, they have not been counted as preference items in calculating a broader measure of income. The preference from tax-exempt interest on certain private activity bonds was not included, since the interest for *all* tax-exempt State and local Government bonds is considered to be omitted income. Specific details on the tax preference items obtained from Form 6251 for earlier years are available in the reports and publications enumerated in footnote 2, under Notes and References.

- [A6] Includes deductible meal and entertainment expenses. Deductible expenses are limited to 50 percent of total meal and entertainment expenses, beginning with Tax Year 1994.
- [A7] Certain moving expenses, such as expenses for temporary quarters and expenses for selling a former residence, are limited.
- [A8] Some income deferrals and accelerated expense deductions may also be involved in income or losses from rental property, from royalties, from partnerships, and from S Corporations, only the net amounts of which are included in adjusted gross income.

Appendix B: Tax Concepts

This appendix provides a brief summary of the U.S. taxation of worldwide income and the foreign tax credit. The two tax concepts used in this article are then defined. The following section explains the computation of the deduction equivalent of credits and other items. A final section discusses the possible implications of the use of unaudited tax return data for this article.

U.S. Taxation of Worldwide Income and the Foreign Tax Credit

Citizens and residents of the United States, regardless of where they physically reside, must generally include in income for Federal income tax purposes income from all geographic sources. Thus, for example, dividends and interest received from a foreign corporation or income earned working abroad is subject to Federal income tax in the same manner as income received from sources inside the United States [B1]. Income from sources outside the United States may also be subject to tax by foreign governments.

To reduce, if not eliminate, the possibility of double taxation of the foreign-source income of U.S. citizens and residents, the Federal income tax allows a credit for income taxes paid to foreign governments. This foreign tax credit is generally limited to the amount of (pre-credit) U.S. tax liability attributable to foreign-source income. This limit prevents the foreign tax credit from offsetting the U.S. tax on U.S.-source income.

As a result of taxing citizens and residents on a world-wide basis but allowing a foreign tax credit, some Federal income tax returns may report substantial income but little or no U.S. tax liability after credits. This may occur, for example, if a taxpayer has income only from foreign sources (the taxpayer may live abroad the entire year and have no income-producing assets in the United States), or if a taxpayer has foreign-source income that exceeds a net loss from U.S. sources and pays income taxes to a foreign government that are comparable to the U.S. tax [B2].

For taxpayers with income from foreign sources, these procedures understate the taxpayers' true worldwide income tax liabilities and effective income tax rates. For such taxpayers, it does not seem appropriate to classify U.S. income tax credits for foreign tax payments as reducing tax liabilities. This is particularly true for tax filers who appear to be nontaxable because they do not have any U.S. tax liability, but who have paid foreign income taxes. A more accurate measure of overall income tax burden, as well as the numbers of nontaxable returns, can be obtained by considering all income taxes--U.S. as well as foreign. Thus, a second tax concept, worldwide income tax, has been used in addition to the traditional U.S. income tax.

Two Tax Concepts

Two tax concepts are used in this article to classify tax returns as taxable (i.e., returns showing an income tax liability) or nontaxable (i.e., returns showing no income tax liability) and to measure the tax burdens on taxable returns: U.S. income tax and worldwide income tax. Worldwide income tax is defined for purposes of this article as U.S. income tax plus the foreign tax credits reported on the U.S. income tax return and foreign taxes

paid on excluded foreign-earned income (obtained from Form 1116, *Foreign Tax Credit*). The amount of the foreign tax credits and foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned income is used as a proxy for foreign tax liabilities [B3]. The relationship of U.S. income tax to tax items reported on individual income tax returns, and to worldwide income tax, is shown in Figure H.

Figure H

Derivation of "U.S. Income Tax" and "Worldwide Income Tax," Tax Year 1995

Tax at regular rates (tax generated)

PLUS: Additional taxes (such as tax on accumulation

distributions from qualified retirement plans,

Form 4972)

EQUALS: Income tax before credits

MINUS: Tax credits

PLUS: Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)

EQUALS: U.S. income tax

PLUS: Foreign tax credit

PLUS: Foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned

income (Form 1116)

EQUALS: Worldwide income tax

Comparing Exclusions, Deductions, Tax Credits, and Special Tax Computations

In order to compare the importance of various exclusions, deductions, tax credits, and special tax computations (such as the alternative minimum tax on tax preferences), the different types of items must be placed on the same basis. One way of doing so is to calculate the size of the deduction that would reduce (or increase) income tax by the same amount as a tax credit or special computation. This amount is called the "deduction equivalent" of the tax credit or special computation.

The deduction equivalent of a tax credit or a special tax computation is the difference between the taxable income that, using the ordinary tax rate schedules, would yield the actual tax before the provision in question is considered and the actual tax after the provision. For example, the "deduction equivalent of all tax credits" is equal to the

difference between "taxable income that would yield income tax before credits" and "taxable income that would yield income tax after credits."

Using this method of equating the value of deductions, exclusions, credits, and special tax computations, the order in which the various credits and special tax computations are calculated may affect the value of their deduction equivalents. Because the tax rate schedules are progressive, with successive increments to income taxed at successively higher tax rates, the deduction equivalent of the credit converted last to a deduction equivalent will be larger (for the same amount of a credit) than the item converted first, unless all relevant taxable income amounts are within a single tax-rate bracket.

The deduction equivalents of tax credits shown in Tables 9 and 10 were computed by assuming that deductions and exclusions reduce taxes before credits. As a result, the deduction equivalent of tax credits may be overstated.

Unaudited Data

Tax return data used for *Statistics of Income* have been tabulated as they were reported on tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Certain obvious arithmetic errors have been corrected and certain adjustments have been made to achieve consistent statistical definitions. Otherwise, the data have not been altered. In particular, the data do not reflect any changes that may have been or could be made as a result of IRS audits. While this is true of data throughout the entire Statistics of Income program, it is particularly relevant for high-income tax returns. Because of the greater complexity of these returns, there is a higher probability of error and more scope for disagreement about the proper interpretation of tax laws.

The fact that the data have been drawn from unaudited returns is of even greater importance for those high-income returns that are nontaxable. Almost any audit changes would make such returns taxable. Even where the tax consequences are minor, such returns could be reclassified from nontaxable to taxable, thereby changing the counts of nontaxable returns.

Notes to Appendix B

[B1] An exception is that certain income earned abroad may be excluded from AGI. Any foreign taxes paid on such income are not creditable against U.S. income tax. The tables in this article include such excluded income in expanded income. Foreign

- taxes paid on such income are reflected in worldwide income tax, as discussed later.
- [B2] Although the foreign tax credit is an item of tax preference for AMT purposes, taxpayers below the AMT exclusion thresholds, or with preferences or deductions not subject to AMT, could completely offset pre-credit U.S. income tax liability with foreign tax credit.
- [B3] Where foreign tax rates exceed U.S. rates, foreign tax credits will be less than foreign tax liabilities. In such cases, using foreign tax credits as a proxy for foreign tax liabilities understates worldwide income tax liability. In other cases, when foreign tax credits are for taxes paid on income from previous years, use of foreign tax credits as a proxy may overstate *or* understate worldwide taxes on current-year income.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Bulletin, Publication 1136, Summer 1998.

Table 1.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax: Number of Returns, by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

			Returns by size of ad	justed gross income	
Returns by tax status,	All		\$50,000	\$100,000	
size of expanded income	returns	Under	under	under	\$200,000
· ·		\$50,000¹	\$100,000	\$200,000	or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All returns					
Total	118,218,327	93,817,456	19,053,511	4,074,852	1,272,508
Jnder \$50,000 ¹	93,320,031	92,909,445	407,276	2,260	1,050
550,000 under \$100,000	19,508,698	887,153	18,469,369	151,357	819
\$100,000 under \$200,000	4,070,216	19,784	171,691	3,851,404	27,336
\$200,000 or more	1,319,382	1,074	5,175	69,830	1,243,303
Returns with U.S. income tax					
Total	94,040,800	69,679,872	19,017,629	4,071,790	1,271,510
Jnder \$50,000 ¹	69,257,514	68,850,499	404,324	1,998	693
550,000 under \$100,000	19,405,036	814,056	18,439,339	150,894	747
\$100,000 under \$200,000	4,061,544	14,999	169,109	3,850,190	27,246
S200,000 or more	1,316,706	318	4,857	68,707	1,242,824
Returns without U.S. income tax					
Total	24,177,526	24,137,585	35,882	3,062	998
Jnder \$50,000 ¹	24,062,517	24,058,946	2,952	262	357
550,000 under \$100,000	103,662	73,097	30,030	463	72
100,000 under \$200,000	8,672	4,786	2,582	1,214	90
\$200,000 or more	2,676	756	318	1,123	479

¹ Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit or with negative expanded income.

Table 2.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax: Number of Returns, by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

		Returns by size of adjusted gross income						
Returns by tax status,	All		\$50,000	\$100,000				
size of expanded income	returns	Under	under	under	\$200,000			
·		\$50,000 ¹	\$100,000	\$200.000	or more			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
All returns	, ,	()	` '	. ,	,			
Total	118,218,327	93,817,456	19,053,511	4,074,852	1,272,508			
Inder \$50,000¹	93,320,031	92,909,445	407,276	2,260	1,050			
50,000 under \$100,000	19,508,698	887,153	18,469,369	151,357	819			
3100,000 under \$200,000	4,070,216	19,784	171,691	3,851,404	27,336			
200,000 or more	1,319,382	1,074	5,175	69,830	1,243,303			
Returns with worldwide income tax								
Total	94,063,600	69,699,936	19,019,442	4,072,611	1,271,612			
Jnder \$50,000 ¹	69,271,442	68,864,424	404,324	1,998	696			
50,000 under \$100,000	19,410,110	818,038	18,440,428	150,894	750			
100,000 under \$200,000	4,064,413	17,146	169,824	3,850,191	27,25			
200,000 or more	1,317,636	328	4,866	69,527	1,242,915			
Returns without worldwide income tax								
Total	24,154,727	24,117,520	34,070	2,241	896			
Jnder \$50,000 ¹	24,048,589	24,045,021	2,952	262	354			
50,000 under \$100,000	98,588	69,115	28,942	463	69			
100,000 under \$200,000	5,803	2,638	*1,867	1,213	85			
S200,000 or more	1,746	746	309	303	388			

^{*} Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of returns on which it is based.

¹ Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit or with negative expanded income.

Table 3.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Distribution of Returns by Ratio of Adjusted Taxable Income to Income Per Concept

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

	Adjuste	ed gross income	concept	Expa	inded income co	ncept
Tax status, ratio of adjusted taxable			Cumulative			Cumulative
income to income per concept	Number of	Percentage	percentage	Number of	Percentage	percentage
	returns	of total	of total	returns	of total	of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	1,272,508	100.0		1,319,382	100.0	-
Returns without U.S. income tax	998	0.1		2,676	0.2	
Returns with U.S. income tax:						
Total	1,271,510	99.9	100.0	1,316,706	99.8	100.0
Ratio of adjusted taxable income to income per						
concept:						
Under 5 percent	394	(¹)	(¹)	820	0.1	0.1
5 under 10 percent	432	(¹)	0.1	4,532	0.3	0.4
10 under 15 percent	2,320	0.2	0.2	5,587	0.4	0.8
15 under 20 percent	2,507	0.2	0.4	4,578	0.3	1.2
20 under 25 percent	2,607	0.2	0.6	5,483	0.4	1.6
25 under 30 percent	1,347	0.1	0.8	6,571	0.5	2.1
30 under 35 percent		0.1	0.9	6,182	0.5	2.6
35 under 40 percent	3,214	0.3	1.2	6,863	0.5	3.1
40 under 45 percent	3,892	0.3	1.5	10,110	0.8	3.9
45 under 50 percent	6,064	0.5	1.9	11,652	0.9	4.7
50 under 60 percent	19,074	1.5	3.4	36,985	2.8	7.5
60 under 70 percent	53,226	4.2	7.6	72,049	5.5	13.0
70 under 80 percent	234,521	18.4	26.1	242,201	18.4	31.4
80 percent or more	940,061	73.9	100.0	903,093	68.6	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Distribution of Returns by Ratio of Adjusted Taxable Income to Income Per Concept

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

	Adjuste	ed gross income	concept	Expa	Expanded income concept			
Tax status, ratio of adjusted taxable			Cumulative			Cumulative		
income to income per concept	Number of	Percentage	percentage	Number of	Percentage	percentage		
	returns	of total	of total	returns	of total	of total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Total	1,272,508	100.0		1,319,382	100.0			
Returns without worldwide income tax	896	0.1		1,746	0.1			
Returns with worldwide income tax:	000	0		1,1.40	0			
Total	1,271,612	99.9	100.0	1,317,636	99.9	100.0		
Ratio of adjusted taxable income to income per	, ,,			, ,,,,,,,,,		, , , ,		
concept:								
Under 5 percent	416	(¹)	(¹)	703	0.1	0.1		
5 under 10 percent	294	(1)	0.1	1,678	0.1	0.2		
10 under 15 percent	703	0.1	0.1	1,155	0.1	0.3		
15 under 20 percent	229	(¹)	0.1	1,595	0.1	0.4		
20 under 25 percent	988	0.1	0.2	3,255	0.2	0.6		
25 under 30 percent	904	0.1	0.3	4,586	0.3	1.0		
30 under 35 percent	1,261	0.1	0.4	5,066	0.4	1.4		
35 under 40 percent	2,371	0.2	0.6	5,186	0.4	1.8		
40 under 45 percent	3,150	0.2	0.8	9,059	0.7	2.5		
45 under 50 percent	4,804	0.4	1.2	9,118	0.7	3.1		
50 under 60 percent	17,329	1.4	2.6	37,907	2.9	6.0		
60 under 70 percent	49,888	3.9	6.5	69,031	5.2	11.3		
70 under 80 percent	231,623	18.2	24.7	244,562	18.6	29.8		
80 percent or more	957,651	75.3	100.0	924,734	70.2	100.0		

¹ Less than 0.05 percent. NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 5.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status [All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

		Returns with income of \$200,000 or more					
				Returns without			
	Total			U.S. income tax			
of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount		
returns		returns		returns			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1,088,804	305,395,930	1,088,303	305,286,294	501	109,635		
286,691	35,012,505	286,506	34,982,342	185	30,163		
77,604	1,986,794	77,470	1,967,752	134	19,042		
10,654	475,112	10,647	475,018	7	94		
32,362	1,466,216	32,296	1,454,440	66	11,776		
511,796	112,936,444	511,586	112,915,047	210	21,398		
179,708	11,699,127	179,266	11,405,685	442	293,442		
1	1	1					
761,603	106,230,853	761,029	105,980,124	574	250,730		
259,761	609,370	259,472	608,555	289	815		
]	1						
65,429	1,444,352	65,331	1,438,536	98	5,816		
119,279	1,561,709	119,111	1,537,572	168	24,137		
		1		931	343,762		
					47,144		
		1			179,288		
					6,561		
,	-,,		2,2 12, 122		2,221		
237 582	10 154 417	237 377	10 133 597	205	20,821		
		1			11,697		
,-					3,079		
100,040	1,403,107	133,003	1,402,020	143	3,073		
00.977	2 144 014	00.746	2 140 121	121	3,893		
		1		_	187		
3,014	24,147	3,001	23,901	13	107		
53 675	3 9/19 71/	53 506	3 844 001	70	3,722		
		1		_	5,902		
					10,386		
		**	2,773,074	**	10,366		
	· ·		2 385 774	200	3,880		
		1	,,		3,880 712		
,	· ·	1			35		
	· ·			_	12,861		
					2,819		
	· ·				2,819		
				-	*		
					640,674		
					4,261		
	· ·				98		
· ·					473		
· ·	· ·				64		
					636,413		
323,694	7,172,713	323,047	6,733,192	647	439,521		
544.000	40.004.550	540.000	40.557.000	440	47 470		
541,322	18,604,553	540,906	18,557,080	416	47,473		
1	1	1					
05 == .	460 -00	0	400 100				
25,784	433,580	25,749	433,122	35	458		
			1				
213,781	1,018,838	213,538	1,020,116	243	-1,278		
	Number of returns (1) 1,088,804 286,691 77,604 10,654 32,362 511,796 179,708 761,603 259,761 65,429 119,279 1,255,407 529,642 1,050,818 227,368 237,582 203,614 133,948 90,877 5,614 53,675 6,722 611,816 3,336 168,294 168,303 14,453 224,856 17,579 12,830 1,272,508 630,313 102,468 165,695 16,550	of returns (1) (2) 1,088,804 305,395,930 286,691 35,012,505 77,604 1,986,794 10,654 475,112 32,362 1,466,216 511,796 112,936,444 179,708 116,99,127 761,603 259,761 609,370 65,429 1,444,352 119,279 1,561,709 1,255,407 35,622,429 529,642 18,188,936 1,050,818 30,784,392 227,368 6,952,027 237,582 10,154,417 203,614 2,459,700 133,948 1,405,107 90,877 2,144,014 5,614 24,147 53,675 3,848,714 6,722 458,789 611,816 2,784,060 3,336 263,584 168,294 2,389,651 168,303 423,648 14,453 54,277 224,856 6,936,722 17,579 725,346 12,830 10,268 309,408 3023,694 7,172,713 541,322 18,604,553	Number of returns Amount returns Number of returns (1) (2) (3) 1,088,804 305,395,930 1,088,303 286,691 35,012,505 286,506 77,604 1,986,794 77,470 10,654 475,112 10,647 32,362 1,466,216 32,296 511,796 112,936,444 511,586 179,708 11,699,127 179,266 761,603 106,230,853 761,029 259,761 609,370 259,472 65,429 1,444,352 65,331 119,279 1,561,709 119,111 1,255,407 35,622,429 1,254,476 529,642 18,188,936 529,241 1,050,818 30,784,392 1,050,008 227,368 6,952,027 227,195 237,582 10,154,417 237,377 203,614 2,459,700 203,384 133,948 1,405,107 133,805 90,877 2,144,014 90,746 <tr< td=""><td>Number of returns Amount returns Number of returns Amount returns (1) (2) (3) (4) 1,088,804 305,395,930 1,088,303 305,286,294 286,691 35,012,505 286,506 34,982,342 77,604 1,986,794 77,470 1,967,752 10,654 475,112 10,647 475,018 32,362 1,466,216 32,296 1,454,440 511,796 112,936,444 511,586 112,915,047 179,708 11,699,127 179,266 11,405,685 761,603 106,230,853 761,029 105,980,124 693,70 259,761 609,370 259,472 608,555 65,429 1,444,352 65,331 1,438,536 119,279 1,561,709 119,111 1,537,572 1,255,407 35,622,429 1,254,476 35,278,668 529,642 18,188,936 529,241 18,141,792 1,050,018 30,784,392 1,050,008 30,605,104 227</td><td> Number of Amount of returns</td></tr<>	Number of returns Amount returns Number of returns Amount returns (1) (2) (3) (4) 1,088,804 305,395,930 1,088,303 305,286,294 286,691 35,012,505 286,506 34,982,342 77,604 1,986,794 77,470 1,967,752 10,654 475,112 10,647 475,018 32,362 1,466,216 32,296 1,454,440 511,796 112,936,444 511,586 112,915,047 179,708 11,699,127 179,266 11,405,685 761,603 106,230,853 761,029 105,980,124 693,70 259,761 609,370 259,472 608,555 65,429 1,444,352 65,331 1,438,536 119,279 1,561,709 119,111 1,537,572 1,255,407 35,622,429 1,254,476 35,278,668 529,642 18,188,936 529,241 18,141,792 1,050,018 30,784,392 1,050,008 30,605,104 227	Number of Amount of returns		

Table 5.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

	Returns with income of \$200,000 or more							
		_		ırns with		s without		
		Total	1	ncome tax		come tax		
Income concept, item	Number		Number		Number			
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount		
	returns		returns		returns			
Adjusted Cross Income Concept Continued	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Adjusted Gross Income ConceptContinued	500.050	0.007.700	500 500	0.000.400	404	4 000		
Exemption amount	586,959	2,027,703	586,538	2,026,496	421	1,206		
Itemized deductions: Total per adjusted gross income concept	1.190.742	78.293.737	1.189.782	77.540.444	960	753.293		
Charitable contributions deduction	,,	-,, -	,, -	,,	836	,		
	1,148,156	19,523,521	1,147,320	19,443,411	030	80,110		
Interest paid deduction:	000 540	04 400 545	000 745	00,000,000	700	474 400		
Total per adjusted gross income concept		24,439,515 17,138,171	982,715 912,543	23,968,022 17,106,343	798 615	471,493 31,828		
Total home mortgage interest			1					
Medical and dental expense deduction		518,422	13,345	491,743	140	26,680		
Net casualty or theft loss deduction		119,950	1,188	69,394	88	50,556		
Taxes paid deduction	1,187,449	42,661,043	1,186,555	42,611,661	894	49,382		
Net limited miscellaneous deductions per	404.000		400.005			00.500		
adjusted gross income concept		3,128,575	180,895	3,099,977	387	28,598		
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	42,248	1,235,293	42,105	1,174,729	143	60,564		
Excess of exemptions and deductions over adjusted								
gross income		356,952	712	177,297	773	179,655		
Taxable income		559,566,392	1,270,797	559,505,043	202	61,349		
Tax at regular rates		183,641,013	1,270,807	183,621,497	201	19,516		
Income tax before credits	1,271,014	183,702,526	1,270,811	183,682,980	203	19,546		
Tax credits:								
Total		2,776,941	401,179	2,757,395	203	19,546		
Child care credit		29,707	**	**	**	**		
Minimum tax credit		350,687	34,499	344,137	103	6,551		
Foreign tax credit		2,024,542	297,380	2,012,454	102	12,088		
General business credit		302,555	46,925	302,001	39	555		
Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)	-, -	1,559,646	129,287	1,559,646				
U.S. total income tax	1,271,510	182,485,232	1,271,510	182,485,232				
Taxable income which would yield:								
Income tax before credits	, ,-	536,301,586	1,270,811	536,243,769	203	57,817		
Income tax after credits	.,,	528,985,015	1,270,474	528,985,015				
U.S. total income tax	1,271,510	533,126,096	1,271,510	533,126,096				
Reconciliation of adjusted gross income								
and expanded income:								
Adjusted gross income	1,272,508	640,047,596	1,271,510	639,411,183	998	636,413		
plus: Total tax preferences excluded from								
adjusted gross income 2		18,604,553	540,906	18,557,080	416	47,473		
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)	,	423,648	168,013	422,937	290	712		
Foreign-earned income exclusion		880,962	12,793	878,180	37	2,782		
minus: Investment interest expense deduction	323,694	7,172,713	323,047	6,733,192	647	439,521		
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	, -	1,235,293	42,105	1,174,729	143	60,564		
Unreimbursed employee business expenses	229,876	1,908,678	229,792	1,907,528	84	1,150		
Equals: Expanded income	1,272,480	649,640,074	1,271,510	649,453,930	970	186,144		

Table 5.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status--Continued

	Returns with income of \$200,000 or more							
			1	ırns with	Returns without			
	-	Γotal	U.S. i	ncome tax	U.S. in	come tax		
Income concept, item	Number		Number		Number			
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount		
	returns		returns		returns			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Expanded Income Concept	` '		1		(-7	\-\'		
Salaries and wages	1,104,398	307,038,092	1,103,074	306,778,143	1,324	259,949		
Business or profession:	.,,	, ,	.,,		.,:			
Net income	294,399	35.342.169	294,227	35,314,742	172	27.427		
Net loss	80,186	2.035.867	80,012	2.010.557	174	25,310		
Farm:	00,100	2,000,007	00,012	2,0.0,00.		20,010		
Net income	11,377	477,782	11,356	477.516	21	266		
Net loss	34,101	1,510,721	34,009	1,496,322	92	14,398		
Partnership and S Corporation net income	34,101	1,510,721	34,003	1,430,322	32	14,550		
after Section 179 property deduction: 1								
Net income	523,652	112,982,291	523,332	112,960,222	319	22,069		
Net loss	,	11,659,343	192,800	11,470,179	613	189,165		
Sales of capital assets:	193,413	11,008,040	192,000	11,470,179	013	109,103		
Net gain	. 797,734	107,013,692	796,794	106,845,030	940	168,662		
Net loss								
	. 269,666	638,590	268,866	636,315	800	2,275		
Sales of property other than capital assets: Net gain	66.660	1 425 506	66 547	1 424 926	404	3,670		
-		1,425,506	66,547	1,421,836	121			
Net loss	, -	1,574,276	123,986	1,545,687	218	28,588		
Taxable interest received	, ,	36,429,970	1,299,364	36,240,763	2,635	189,207		
Tax-exempt interest		23,664,149	585,841	23,150,273	1,636	513,876		
Dividends	.,,	32,454,099	1,099,820	32,327,908	1,672	126,191		
Pensions and annuities in adjusted gross income	. 252,358	7,806,910	251,916	7,797,460	442	9,450		
Rent:								
Net income	- /-	10,365,986	251,516	10,349,693	296	16,294		
Net loss, total (deductible and nondeductible)		2,464,774	208,036	2,454,478	303	10,296		
Nondeductible rental loss	137,680	1,429,052	137,545	1,425,535	135	3,518		
Royalty:								
Net income	97,921	2,290,145	97,647	2,286,559	273	3,586		
Net loss	. 6,483	32,343	6,462	32,226	21	117		
Estate or trust:								
Net income	. 60,070	3,896,245	59,870	3,891,543	200	4,702		
Net loss	. 6,727	460,158	6,685	453,993	42	6,165		
State income tax refunds	. 628,664	2,829,062	628,074	2,819,963	590	9,099		
Alimony received	. 3,338	263,601	3,334	263,555	4	47		
Social Security benefits in adjusted gross income	. 206,461	2,980,415	205,381	2,966,419	1,080	13,995		
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)	. 206,470	527,866	205,390	525,354	1,080	2,512		
Unemployment compensation	. 13,534	50,476	13,529	50,457	5	19		
Other income	. 227,532	6,907,094	227,252	6,898,524	280	8,571		
Other loss	. 29,920	1,111,304	29,889	1,104,664	31	6,640		
Foreign-earned income exclusion	. 29,391	1,995,226	28,539	1,921,025	852	74,201		
Total income	. 1,319,382	652,065,307	1,316,706	651,583,439	2,676	481,868		
Statutory adjustments, total	. 638,875	6,940,221	638,459	6,935,363	416	4,857		
Payments to Individual Retirement Arrangements	. 103,004	309,258	102,949	309,121	55	137		
Payments to self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans	. 165,386	3,046,848	165,358	3,046,528	28	319		
Moving expenses adjustment	. 17,124	99,815	**	**	**	**		
Adjusted gross income	· ·	645,125,086	1,316,706	644,648,076	2,676	477,011		
nvestment interest expense deduction		6,257,123	324,005	6,117,197	543	139,925		
Total tax preferences excluded from			1					
adjusted gross income	. 599,587	24,199,048	597,949	23,673,911	1,638	525,137		
Fotal alternative minimum tax preference items	110,00.	, . 50,0 .0	12.,0.0		.,500			
(excluding tax-exempt interest from private								
activity bonds)	. 28,951	554,200	28,891	542,612	60	11,589		
Passive activity loss (alternative minimum tax	20,331	337,200	20,031	372,012	00	11,509		
adjustment)	. 224,795	1,018,336	224,475	1,020,926	320	-2,590		
Expanded income	,	663,377,936	1,316,706	662,441,502	2,676	936,434		

Table 5.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

			Returns with incom	ne of \$200,000 or mor	·e	
			Retu	ırns with	Return	s without
	Т	otal	U.S. income tax		U.S. income tax	
Income concept, item	Number		Number		Number	
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount
	returns		returns		returns	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Expanded Income ConceptContinued						
Exemption amount	636,474	2,322,716	634,068	2,307,668	2,406	15,048
Itemized deductions:						
Total per adjusted gross income concept	1,221,787	77,609,331	1,220,214	77,162,117	1,573	447,214
Total per expanded income concept	1,221,604	83,088,968	1,220,031	82,776,645	1,573	312,323
Charitable contributions deduction	1,177,590	19,931,999	1,176,185	19,860,809	1,405	71,190
Interest paid deduction:						
Total per adjusted gross income concept	991,046	23,445,664	990,174	23,279,079	872	166,585
Total per expanded income concept	914,374	17,188,542	913,738	17,161,882	636	26,660
Total home mortgage interest	913,516	17,061,834	912,880	17,035,288	636	26,547
Medical and dental expense deduction	. 21,459	703,463	20,567	628,706	892	74,757
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	. 1,438	126,028	1,341	74,748	97	51,280
Taxes paid deduction	1,217,091	43,118,375	1,215,575	43,065,567	1,516	52,808
Net limited miscellaneous deductions per						
adjusted gross income concept	183,905	3,025,791	182,840	2,989,640	1,065	36,151
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	38,504	580,662	38,448	578,836	56	1,826
Excess of exemptions and deductions over adjusted						
gross income	2,472	335,915	847	178,194	1,625	157,720
Taxable income	1,316,903	564,906,456	1,315,859	564,741,102	1,044	165,355
Tax at regular rates	1,316,914	184,964,988	1,315,869	184,919,685	1,046	45,303
Income tax before credits	1,316,919	185,045,128	1,315,870	184,999,789	1,050	45,339
Tax credits:						
Total	435,754	3,098,507	434,704	3,053,168	1,050	45,339
Child care credit	60,653	29,354	**	**	**	**
Minimum tax credit	36,924	354,358	36,797	347,688	127	6,670
Foreign tax credit	329,785	2,337,022	328,856	2,299,239	930	37,783
General business credit	. 48,691	307,953	48,655	307,437	36	516
Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)	136,245	1,595,336	136,245	1,595,336		
U.S. total income tax	1,316,706	183,541,958	1,316,706	183,541,958		
Taxable income which would yield:	, ,	, ,		, ,		
Income tax before credits	1,316,919	541,615,224	1,315,870	541,453,360	1,050	161,864
Income tax after credits	1,315,112	533,177,658	1,315,112	533,177,658	, <u></u>	
U.S. total income tax	1,316,706	537,449,347	1,316,706	537,449,347		
Reconciliation of adjusted gross income	, ,	, ,				
and expanded income:						
Adjusted gross income	1,319,382	645,125,086	1,316,706	644,648,076	2,676	477,011
plus: Total tax preferences excluded from	, ,	, ,		, ,	,	,
adjusted gross income 2	. 599,587	24,199,048	597,949	23,673,911	1,638	525,137
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)		527,866	205,390	525,354	1,080	2,512
Foreign-earned income exclusion		1,995,226	28,539	1,921,025	852	74,201
minus: Investment interest expense deduction	324,548	6,257,123	324,005	6,117,197	543	139,925
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	38,504	580,662	38,448	578,836	56	1,826
Unreimbursed employee business expenses		1,631,506	221,279	1,630,831	113	675
Equals: Expanded income		663,377,936	1,316,706	662,441,502	2,676	936,434

^{**} Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. However, deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.

¹ Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code permits certain taxpayers to elect to deduct all or part of the cost of certain qualifying property in the year they place it in service, instead of taking depreciation deductions over a specified recovery period.

² Includes tax-exempt interest and tax preference items subject to alternative minimum tax.

Table 6.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status [All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

			Returns with incom				
	_	F-4-1	Returns with		Returns without		
		<u>Fotal</u>		e income tax		e income tax	
Income concept, item	Number		Number	_	Number		
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amoun	
	returns	(-)	returns	4.0	returns		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Adjusted Gross Income Concept							
Salaries and wages	1,088,804	305,395,930	1,088,379	305,312,086	425	83,844	
Business or profession:							
Net income	286,691	35,012,505	286,521	34,995,506	170	16,998	
Net loss	77,604	1,986,794	77,477	1,968,751	127	18,043	
Farm:						1	
Net income	10,654	475,112	10,648	475,031	6	81	
Net loss	32,362	1,466,216	32,299	1,454,484	63	11,732	
Partnership and S Corporation net income							
after Section 179 property deduction: 1							
Net income	511,796	112,936,444	511,606	112,916,674	190	19,770	
Net loss	179,708	11,699,127	179,294	11,418,228	414	280,899	
Sales of capital assets:	704 000	100 000 000	70/	105.05 / / / /	5 00	000 ===	
Net gain	761,603	106,230,853	761,080	105,994,146	523	236,707	
Net loss	259,761	609,370	259,493	608,612	268	758	
Sales of property other than capital assets:		. , ,					
Net gain	65,429	1,444,352	65,339	1,438,631	90	5,721	
Net loss	119,279	1,561,709	119,124	1,546,400	155	15,309	
Taxable interest received	1,255,407	35,622,429	1,254,563	35,294,106	844	328,323	
Tax-exempt interest	529,642	18,188,936	529,273	18,143,799	369	45,137	
Dividends	1,050,818	30,784,392	1,050,084	30,610,259	734	174,133	
Pensions and annuities in adjusted gross income	227,368	6,952,027	227,212	6,945,734	156	6,293	
Rent:							
Net income	237,582	10,154,417	237,391	10,139,919	191	14,498	
Net loss, total (deductible and nondeductible)	203,614	2,459,700	203,402	2,448,429	212	11,272	
Nondeductible rental loss	133,948	1,405,107	133,813	1,402,088	135	3,018	
Royalty:							
Net income	90,877	2,144,014	90,753	2,140,380	124	3,634	
Net loss	5,614	24,147	5,604	23,976	10	171	
Estate or trust:							
Net income	53,675	3,848,714	53,601	3,845,103	74	3,611	
Net loss	6,722	458,789	6,701	452,887	21	5,902	
State income tax refunds	611,816	2,784,060	611,515	2,774,783	301	9,277	
Alimony received	3,336	263,584	**	**	**	**	
Social Security benefits in adjusted gross income	168,294	2,389,651	168,022	2,386,018	272	3,632	
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)	168,303	423,648	168,031	422,980	272	668	
Unemployment compensation	14,453	54,277	14,443	54,242	10	35	
Other income	224,856	6,936,722	224,643	6,924,463	213	12,259	
Other loss	17,579	725,346	17,557	722,920	22	2,426	
Foreign-earned income exclusion	12,830	880,962	12,830	880,962		-	
Total income	1,272,508	646,969,640	1,271,612	646,387,170	896	582,470	
Statutory adjustments, total	630,313	6,922,044	629,966	6,918,490	347	3,554	
Payments to Individual Retirement Arrangements	102,468	309,408	102,439	309,331	29	77	
Payments to self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans	165,695	3,031,497	165,665	3,031,037	30	459	
Moving expenses adjustment	16,550	100,266	**	**	**	**	
Adjusted gross income	1,272,508	640,047,596	1,271,612	639,468,680	896	578,916	
Investment interest expense deduction	323,694	7,172,713	323,084	6,740,816	610	431,897	
Total tax preferences excluded from							
adjusted gross income	541,322	18,604,553	540,937	18,558,992	385	45,561	
Total alternative minimum tax preference items						1	
(excluding tax-exempt interest from private							
activity bonds)	25,784	433,580	25,752	433,129	32	451	
Passive activity loss (alternative minimum tax							
adjustment)	213,781	1,018,838	213,560	1,019,749	221	-911	
Expanded income	1,272,480	649,640,074	1,271,612	649,508,485	868	131,589	

Table 6.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

		F	Returns with incom	e of \$200,000 or more	9	
			Retu	rns with	Return	ns without
	T	otal	worldwide	e income tax	worldwide	e income tax
Income concept, item	Number		Number		Number	
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount
	returns		returns		returns	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adjusted Gross Income Concept - Continued						
Exemption amount	586,959	2,027,703	586,578	2,026,652	381	1,051
temized deductions:						
Total per adjusted gross income concept	1,190,742	78,293,737	1,189,848	77,561,358	894	732,379
Charitable contributions deduction	1,148,156	19,523,521	1,147,374	19,446,652	782	76,869
Interest paid deduction:						
Total per adjusted gross income concept	983,513	24,439,515	982,771	23,977,749	742	461,766
Total home mortgage interest	913,158	17,138,171	912,594	17,108,430	564	29,741
Medical and dental expense deduction	13,485	518,422	13,350	492,298	135	26,124
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	1,276	119,950	1,189	73,330	87	46,621
Taxes paid deduction	1,187,449	42,661,043	1,186,618	42,615,129	831	45,914
Net limited miscellaneous deductions per						
adjusted gross income concept	181,282	3,128,575	180,915	3,100,726	367	27,849
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	42,248	1,235,293	42,109	1,174,739	139	60,554
excess of exemptions and deductions						
over adjusted gross income	1,485	356,952	713	180,689	772	176,263
axable income	1,270,999	559,566,392	1,270,898	559,544,655	101	21,737
Fax at regular rates	1,271,008	183,641,013	1,270,908	183,635,007	100	6,006
ncome tax before credits:	1,271,014	183,702,526	1,270,913	183,696,491	101	6,036
Tax credits:						
Total	147,884	752,399	147,783	746,364	101	6,036
Child care credit	60,204	29,707	**	**	**	**
Minimum tax credit	34,602	350,687	34,519	345,337	83	5,351
Foreign tax credit						
General business credit	46,964	302,555	46,934	302,138	30	418
Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)	129,287	1,559,646	129,287	1,559,646		
Norldwide total income tax	1,271,612	184,746,391	1,271,612	184,746,391		
Foreign taxes paid	297,498	2,261,159	297,498	2,261,159		
Foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned						
income (Form 1116)	8,272	236,618	8,272	236,618		
Taxable income which would yield:						
Income tax before credits	1,271,014	536,301,586	1,270,913	536,282,368	101	19,218
Income tax after credits	1,270,913	534,972,519	1,270,913	534,972,519		
Worldwide total income tax	1,271,612	539,073,059	1,271,612	539,073,059		
Reconciliation of adjusted gross income						
and expanded income:						
Adjusted gross income	1,272,508	640,047,596	1,271,612	639,468,680	896	578,916
plus: Total tax preferences excluded from						
adjusted gross income 2	541,322	18,604,553	540,937	18,558,992	385	45,561
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)	168,303	423,648	168,031	422,980	272	668
Foreign-earned income exclusion	12,830	880,962	12,830	880,962		
minus: Investment interest	323,694	7,172,713	323,084	6,740,816	610	431,897
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	42,248	1,235,293	42,109	1,174,739	139	60,554
Unreimbursed employee business expenses	229,876	1,908,678	229,800	1,907,573	76	1,105
Equals: Expanded income	1,272,480	649,640,074	1,271,612	649,508,485	868	131,589

Table 6.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status--Continued [All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

		'		e of \$200,000 or mor		
Income concept, item			Returns with		Returns without	
	Total		worldwide income tax		worldwide income tax	
	Number		Number		Number	
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount
	returns		returns		returns	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Expanded Income Concept						
Salaries and wages	1,104,397	307,038,070	1,103,967	306,986,984	430	51,086
Business or profession:						
Net income	294,398	35,341,027	294,239	35,326,781	159	14,246
Net loss	80,186	2,035,867	80,025	2,011,621	161	24,246
Farm:						
Net income	11,377	477,782	11,359	477,531	18	251
Net loss	34,101	1,510,721	34,013	1,496,475	88	14,246
Partnership and S Corporation net income						
after Section 179 property deduction: 1						
Net income	523,648	112,980,731	523,354	112,961,476	294	19,255
Net loss	193,411	11,651,319	192,835	11,481,092	576	170,227
Sales of capital assets:						
Net gain	797,729	107,009,483	796,849	106,857,843	880	151,640
Net loss	269,666	638,590	268,895	636,397	771	2,193
Sales of property other than capital assets:						
Net gain	66,668	1,425,506	66,555	1,421,901	113	3,605
Net loss	124,201	1,573,952	124,003	1,554,583	198	19,369
Taxable interest received	1,301,993	36,423,159	1,300,277	36,260,327	1,716	162,832
Tax-exempt interest	587,472	23,659,908	585,891	23,156,701	1,581	503,207
Dividends	1,101,487	32,452,880	1,099,908	32,332,096	1,579	120,784
Pensions and annuities in adjusted gross income	252,357	7,806,893	251,937	7,797,775	420	9,118
Rent:						
Net income	251,811	10,365,978	251,530	10,356,020	281	9,958
Net loss, total (deductible and nondeductible)	208,336	2,464,599	208,058	2,455,042	278	9,558
Nondeductible rental loss	137,677	1,428,920	137,555	1,425,632	122	3,288
Royalty:						
Net income	97,917	2,290,143	97,657	2,286,819	260	3,324
Net loss	6,483	32,343	6,467	32,248	16	95
Estate or trust:						
Net income	60,070	3,896,245	59,877	3,891,693	193	4,551
Net loss	6,727	460,158	6,685	453,993	42	6,165
State income tax refunds	628,663	2,829,040	628,116	2,821,172	547	7,868
Alimony received	3,338	263,601	3,334	263,555	4	47
Social Security benefits in adjusted gross income	206,457	2,980,333	205,413	2,966,875	1,044	13,458
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)	206,466	527,852	205,422	525,435	1,044	2,417
Unemployment compensation	13,534	50,476	13,529	50,457	5	19
Other income	227,528	6,907,076	227,274	6,899,171	254	7,905
Other loss	29,920	1,111,304	29,901	1,105,057	19	6,247
Foreign-earned income exclusion	29,391	1,995,226	29,391	1,995,226		
Total income	1,319,377	652,067,496	1,317,635	651,756,346	1,742	311,150
Statutory adjustments, total	638,870	6,940,168	638,494	6,936,096	376	4,072
Payments to Individual Retirement Arrangements	103,004	309,258	102,958	309,143	46	115
Payments to self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans	165,385	3,046,820	165,358	3,046,514	27	306
Moving expenses adjustment	17,124	99,815	17,124	99,815		
Adjusted gross income	1,319,377	645,127,329	1,317,635	644,820,250	1,742	307,078
Investment interest expense deduction	324,643	6,259,256	324,055	6,121,732	588	137,523
Total tax preferences excluded from						
adjusted gross income	599,582	24,194,808	597,998	23,680,274	1,584	514,534
Total alternative minimum tax preference items						
(excluding tax-exempt interest from private						
activity bonds)	28,951	554,200	28,895	542,648	56	11,552
Passive activity loss (alternative minimum tax						
adjustment)	224,792	1,018,327	224,499	1,020,514	293	-2,187
Expanded income	1,319,377	663,373,664	1,317,635	662,689,748	1,742	683,915

Table 6.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax, by Tax Status--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

[All figures are estimates based on samplesmoney amounts	Returns with income of \$200,000 or more							
			Returns with Returns without					
Income concept, item	Total		worldwide income tax		worldwide income tax			
	Number		Number		Number			
	of	Amount	of	Amount	of	Amount		
	returns		returns		returns			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Expanded Income Concept Continued								
Exemption amount	. 636,469	2,322,690	634,942	2,316,070	1,527	6,620		
Itemized deductions:								
Total per adjusted gross income concept	1,221,787	77,609,331	1,220,292	77,180,104	1,495	429,227		
Total per expanded income concept	. 1,221,604	83,088,968	1,220,109	82,791,006	1,495	297,963		
Charitable contributions deduction	1,177,590	19,931,999	1,176,251	19,864,230	1,339	67,769		
Interest paid deduction:								
Total per adjusted gross income concept	. 991,046	23,445,664	990,234	23,285,325	812	160,340		
Total per expanded income concept	. 914,374	17,188,542	913,787	17,163,842	587	24,700		
Total home mortgage interest	. 913,516	17,061,834	912,929	17,037,231	587	24,603		
Medical and dental expense deduction	. 21,459	703,463	20,581	629,384	878	74,079		
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	. 1,438	126,028	1,342	78,683	96	47,345		
Taxes paid deduction	1,217,091	43,118,375	1,215,649	43,069,103	1,442	49,272		
Net limited miscellaneous deductions per								
adjusted gross income concept	183,905	3,025,791	182,875	2,990,486	1,030	35,305		
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions	. 38,515	580,790	38,453	578,846	62	1,944		
Excess of exemptions and deductions		·						
over adjusted gross income	. 2,467	333,610	847	181,344	1,620	152,266		
Taxable income	1,316,903	564,906,456	1,316,788	564,884,490	115	21,967		
Tax at regular rates	1.316.914	184,964,988	1,316,797	184,958,914	117	6,073		
Income tax before credits:	1.316.919	185,045,128	1,316,799	185,039,018	120	6,110		
Tax credits:	, , , , , , , ,		, , , , , , ,			, ,		
Total	152,360	761,485	152,240	755,375	120	6,110		
Child care credit	1	29,354	**	**	**	**		
Minimum tax credit	1	354,358	36,829	348,917	95	5,442		
Foreign tax credit								
General business credit		307,953	48,667	307,566	24	387		
Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)	-,	1,595,325	136,244	1,595,325				
Worldwide total income tax	1	186,302,415	1,317,635	186,302,415				
Foreign taxes paid	,- ,	2,760,469	329,801	2,760,469				
Foreign taxes paid on excluded foreign-earned	020,001	2,7 00, 100	020,00	2,7 00, 100				
income (Form 1116)	16,400	423,447	16,400	423,447				
Taxable income which would yield:	10,100	1.20, 1.11		,				
Income tax before credits	1.316.919	541.615.224	1,316,799	541,595,734	120	19,489		
Income tax after credits	,,-	540,785,091	1,316,799	540,785,091				
Worldwide total income tax	,,	544,993,114	1,317,635	544,993,114				
Reconciliation of adjusted gross income	1,017,000	011,000,111	.,0,000	0 : 1,000,1 : 1				
and expanded income:								
Adjusted gross income	1.319.377	645.127.329	1,317,635	644,820,250	1,742	307,078		
plus: Total tax preferences excluded from	1,010,011	0.10,121,020	.,0,000	0 : 1,020,200	.,	001,010		
adjusted gross income 2	. 599,582	24,194,808	597,998	23,680,274	1,584	514,534		
Social Security benefits (nontaxable)	,	527,852	205,422	525,435	1,044	2,417		
Foreign-earned income exclusion		1,995,226	29,391	1,995,226		_,-,-,-		
minus: Investment interest expense deduction	324,643	6,259,256	324,055	6,121,732	588	137,523		
Non-limited miscellaneous deductions		580,790	38,453	578,846	62	1,944		
Unreimbursed employee business expenses	. 221,392	1,631,506	221,288	1,630,858	104	648		
Equals: Expanded income	1,319,377	663,373,664	1,317,635	662,689,748	1,742	683,915		

^{**} Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. However, deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.

¹ Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code permits certain taxpayers to elect to deduct all or part of the cost of certain qualifying property in the year they place it in service, instead of taking depreciation deductions over a specified recovery period.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Includes tax-exempt interest and tax preference items subject to alternative minimum tax.

